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MAR 28 1997
Federal Communications Commission
Office of Secretary

March 28, 1997

Mr. William F. Caton
Acting Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W., Room 222
Washington, DC 20554

Re: IB Docket No. 96-220
Notice of Ex Parte Presentation

Dear Mr. Caton:

Leo One USA Corporation ("Leo One USA"), by its attorneys, hereby notifies the Commission, pursuant to Section 1.1206 of the Commission's rules, that it participated in a meeting with Commission staff on March 27, 1997 concerning the above-referenced proceeding. The following members of the International Bureau staff participated:

Paula H. Ford
Julie Garcia
Ruth Milkman
Harold Ng
Cassandra Thomas

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Little LEO spectrum use. A copy of the material distributed during that meeting is attached. An original and one copy of this notice are being submitted to the Secretary's Office. Copies of this letter are being provided to the members of the staff named above.

Any questions regarding this matter should be directed to the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert A. Mazer
Counsel for Leo One USA Corporation

Attachment

No. of Copies rec'd 0+1
List ABCDE

Little Leo Frequency Issues

Leo One USA Corporation
March 27, 1997

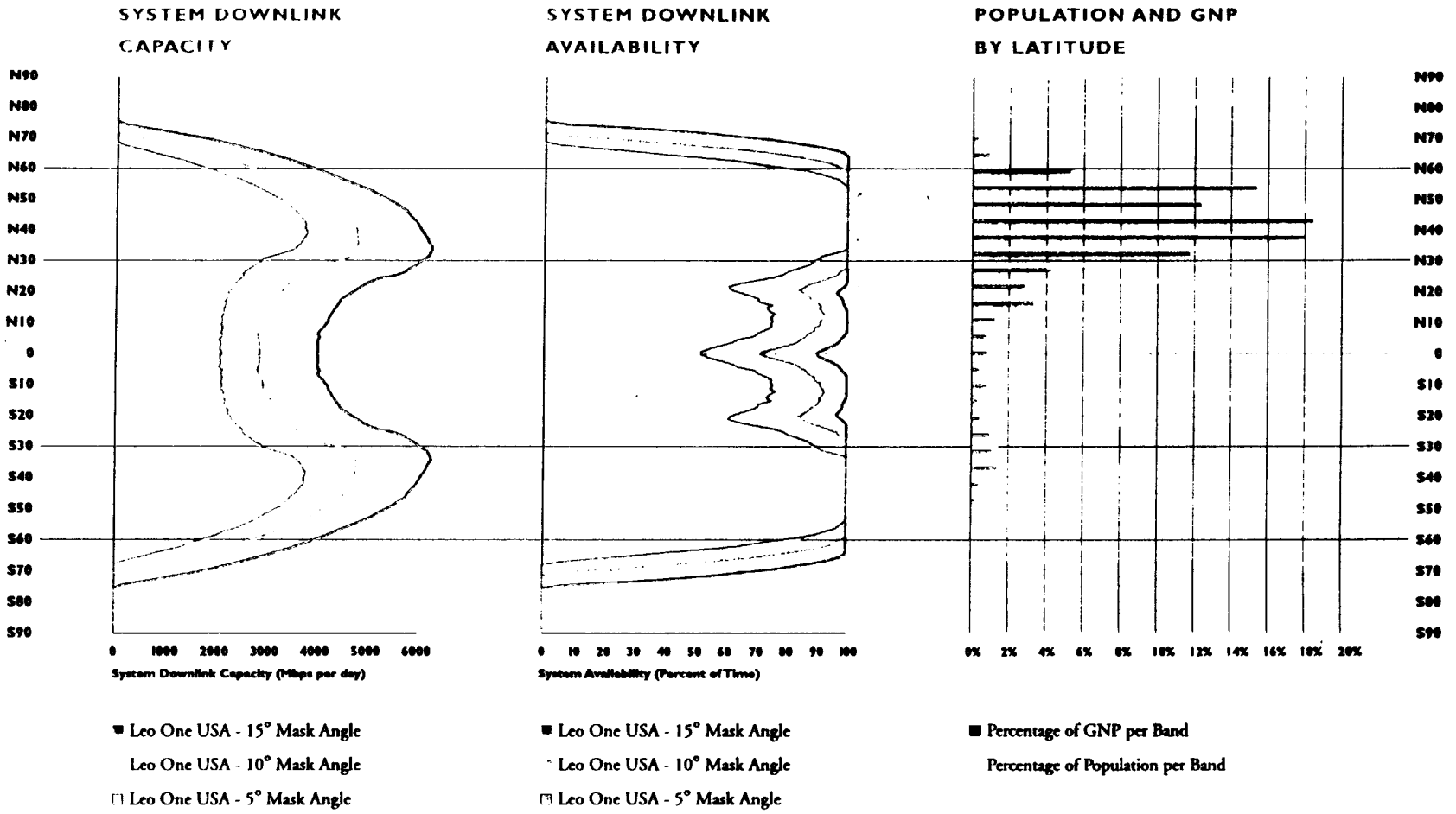
Near Real-Time Requirement

- Record in proceeding demonstrates need to license near real-time systems.
  - Licensing of near real-time system is the only way to introduce competition into markets for NVNG MSS services
  - Failure to license near real-time system will result in non-competitive market structure for many NVNG MSS markets
  - There are a large number of markets that require near real-time service. These include emergency services, alarm monitoring, hazardous materials, and transaction processing as well as others.

Leo One USA System Designed to Meet Near Real-Time Requirement

- 48 satellite constellation
- Reduction in service or feeder links will cause direct reduction in ability to provide near real-time service.

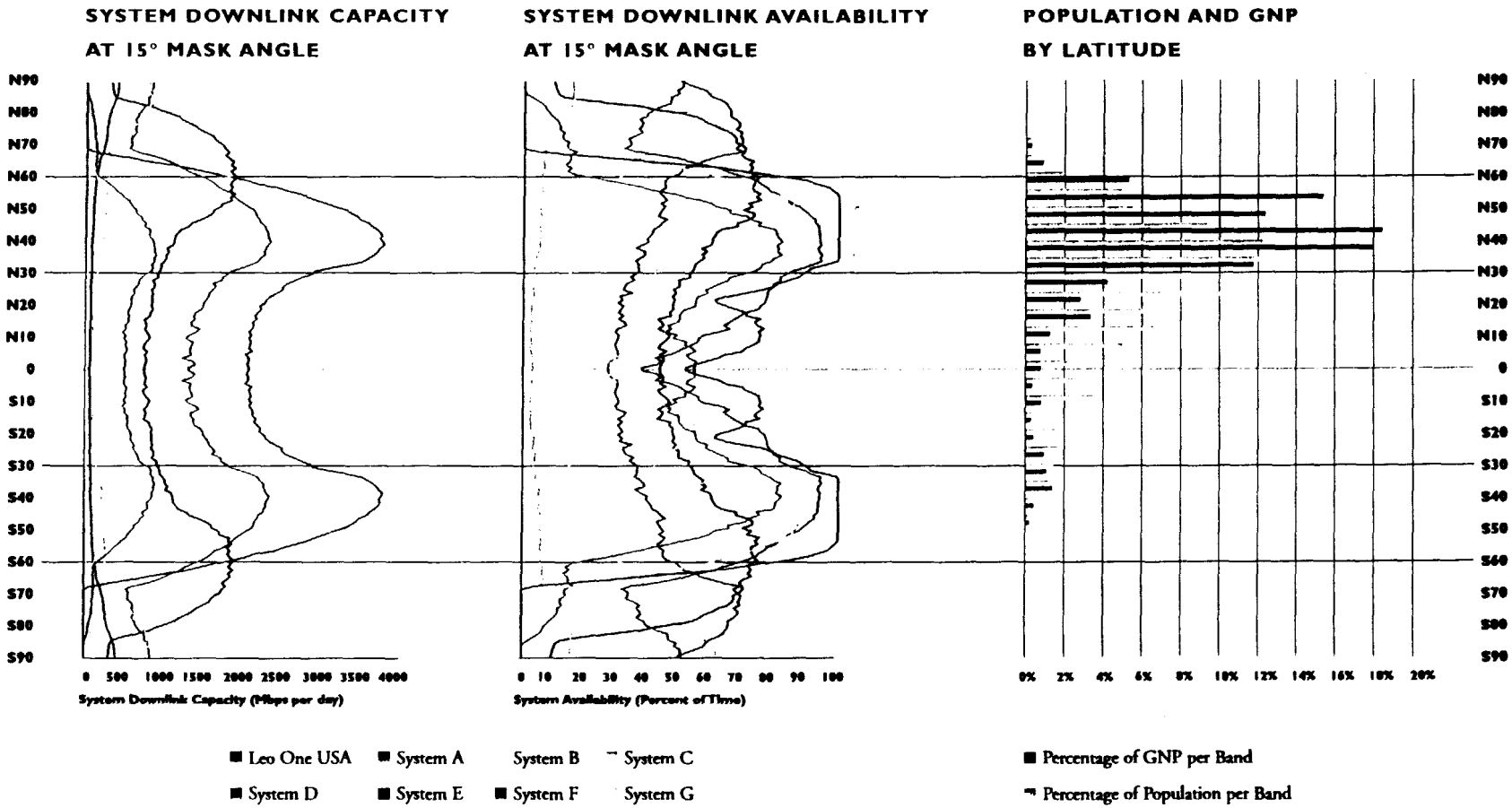
Leo One USA System Capacity and Availability



Leo One USA Is Only New Applicant Prepared to Provide Near Real-Time

- Leo One USA has developed sophisticated software to enable near real-time service when time sharing with DMSP
- None of the other new applicants propose to provide near real-time in currently allocated bands
  - E-SAT proposes non-near real-time 6 satellite system
  - CTA proposes non-near real-time 12 satellite system
  - Final Analysis has repeatedly stated that it cannot provide near real-time when time sharing with DMSP or NOAA and that it will need to migrate to new bands

System Availability and Capacity Comparisons



The Issue - How Are Leo One USA and Final Analysis Going To Be Accommodated?

- Two fundamental approaches - Leo One USA plan (A/B) or FAI plan (X/Y)
- CTA and E-SAT - equally accommodated under A/B plan or X/Y plan.
- The only issue is how Final Analysis and Leo One USA are to be accommodated

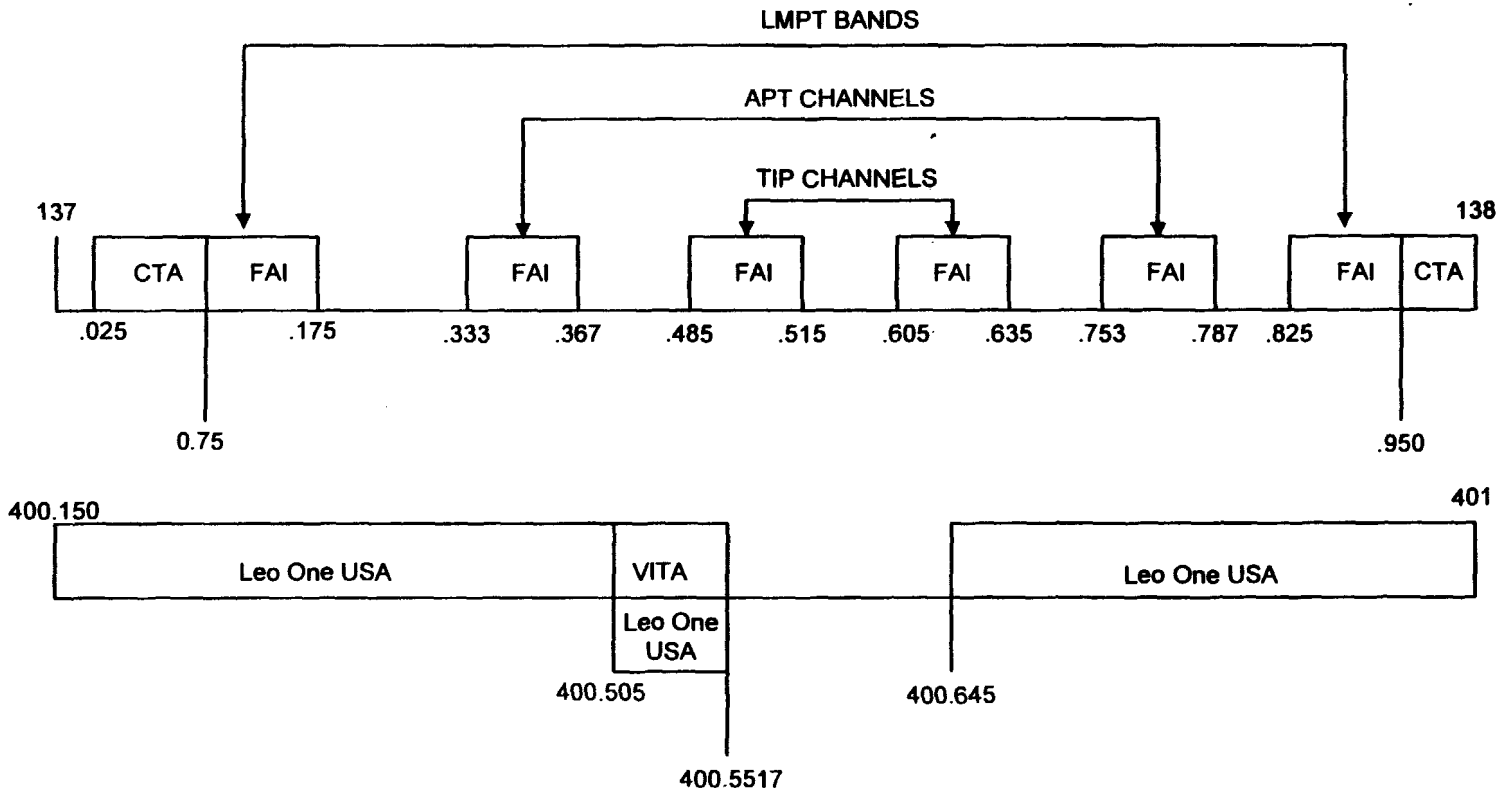
Leo One USA and Final Analysis Have Vastly Different System Requirements

	Leo One USA		Final Analysis
1. Near real-time in existing bands	Yes		No
2. Number of satellites	48		26
3. Downlink service link spectrum requirements	Leo One USA	>	Final Analysis
4. Downlink feeder link spectrum requirements	Leo One USA	>	Final Analysis
5. Intended usage of the band	Permanent		Temporary

Leo One USA Proposal to Accommodate Pending Applicants

- Leo One USA in 400 MHz band
- Final Analysis in 137-138 MHz band
- E-SAT in 137-138 MHz band
- CTA in either 137-138 MHz or 400 MHz band

LEO ONE USA BAND PLAN



RM1329\LEOONE\MISC\BANDPLAN.VSD

A/B Proposal Allows All Parties to Implement Proposed System

- Leo One USA can implement its near real-time system thereby serving public interest
- Final Analysis can implement its proposed non-near real-time system and meet all its spectrum requirements
- E-SAT and CTA are accommodated
- Minimizes Interference Coordination for Both VHF and UHF Band Segments
  - Minimizes DOD's and NOAA's Coordination
  - Minimizes Interference To Starsys

Leo One USA Can Not Implement Near Real-Time System Under Final Analysis' Proposed X and Y

- Starsys/S80 coordination will preclude implementation
- 30% reduction in uplink feederlink capacity harms economic viability
- Reduction in downlink service links reduces capacity and near real-time services availability

Leo One USA Can Not Implement Near Real-Time System Under Final Analysis' Proposed X and Y (cont.)

- No reliable downlink feederlinks
- Sharing 400 MHz band creates unacceptable risk of shutdown - will have a direct impact on capital formation

Leo One USA A/B_1, B_2, B_3 Proposal Presents the Most Benign Sharing Environment in the 137 MHz Band

	Additional Interference in the 137 MHz Band
Leo One USA proposal - A/B	max 1.4 dB
Leo One USA proposal - A/B_1, B_2, B_3	2.1 dB
Final Analysis 2/21/97 proposal - X/Y	5.4 dB

	Expected Value	Peak Value
Final Analysis 3/17/97 proposal - X/Y/Z & Orbcomm expansion*/	4.7dB	9.8dB

*/ X/Y restricted to gateways only in 137 MHz

Impact of X/Y on Near Real-Time Availability

- Leo One USA availability declines from near 100% to approximately 85%. This would preclude Leo One USA from providing service to a large number of markets.
- Final Analysis availability declines from 65% to 40.3%
- This will merely prevent the public from obtaining access to new competitive near real-time services and result in many markets being served by monopoly provider.
- This is not a good use of limited resources.

How Could Proceeding Be Resolved

- Adoption of Leo One USA A/B_1, B_2/B_3 proposal
- Adoption of rules deferring first round licensees' pending applications
- Implementation of financial qualifications
- If mutual exclusivity continues to exist for System A, assign licenses based on traditional FCC satellite system assignment policies
  - technical requirements of the satellite system
  - constraints imposed by space station design limitations
  - other existing users in the bands (foreign and domestic)
  - fair treatment of existing and new satellite operators
  - efficiency of spectrum utilization

Questions Raised by Final Analysis Proposal

1. How does Final Analysis conclude that Leo One can meet its business plan?
2. E SAT has never explained how it will share with FDMA systems - Orbcomm, NOAA, etc..
3. How does it simplify coordination with NOAA?
4. How does it greatly reduce interference to within acceptable levels? - no justification for statement
5. Where is the technical information that shows Leo One USA band plan is not workable?
6. What is the basis for the .2 dB interference calculation?
7. Why is it necessary to have fully fungible licenses when system requirements are not equivalent?